

REMARKS

In the above-identified Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 3 - 10, 12, 14 - 21, 23, 25 - 32, 34 and 36 - 43 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claims 1, 12, 23 and 34 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Boys. Claims 3, 5, 6, 8 - 10, 14, 16, 17, 19 - 21, 25, 27, 28, 30 - 32, 36, 38, 39, 41 - 43 and 45 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Boys in view of Bates et al. (US 5,987,482 or '482). Claims 4, 7, 15, 18, 26, 29, 37 and 40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Boys in view of Bates et al. (GB 2 336 226 or '226).

The Examiner rejected Claims 1, 3 - 10, 12, 14 - 21, 23, 25 - 32, 34 and 36 - 43 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, because the term "the option" in independent Claims 1, 12, 23 and 34 lacks antecedent basis.

In response to the rejection, Applicants have deleted the term "the option" from independent Claims 1, 12, 23 and 34. Hence, the 112 rejection becomes moot.

Applicants have further amended independent Claims 1, 12, 23 and 34 to overcome the 102 rejection made thereto as well as to better claim the invention. Specifically, the independent claims have been amended as shown in Claim 1 below:

1. (Currently amended) A method of making links that are not easily identified in a displayed Web document by a user to be clearly recognizable comprising:

displaying the Web document in a browser, the Web document having a plurality of embedded links and the browser including a highlight button

~~which when asserted highlights~~ for highlighting the plurality of embedded links in the displayed Web document;

enabling the user to assert the highlight button to highlight the plurality of links embedded in the Web document; and

parsing the displayed Web page for the plurality of embedded links in response to the user asserting the highlight button (support is on page 11, lines 25 and 26);

duplicating the plurality of embedded links found in the displayed Web document in response to parsing the displayed document (support is on page 11, lines 26 and 27);

displaying the plurality of duplicated embedded links into a box wherein each link in the box corresponds to a link in the embedded Web page (support is on page 11, lines 26 and 27); and

highlighting a particular embedded link the plurality of embedded links in the Web document when a cursor is placed over a duplicated link in the box, the duplicated link corresponding to the particular embedded link (support is on page on page 11, lines 27 – 29) in response to the user asserting the option.

Note that support for the added limitations is in the originally-filed SPECIFICATION. Thus, no new matter is added to the Application.

Applicants have also amended Claims 3 – 8, 14 – 19, 25 – 30 and 36 – 41 to better claim the invention and canceled Claims 9, 10, 20, 21, 31, 32, 42, 43 and 45 from the Application.

By this amendment, therefore, Claims 1, 3 – 8, 12, 14 – 19, 23, 25 – 30, 34 and 36 – 41 remain pending. For the reasons stated more fully below, Applicants submit that the claims are allowable over the applied references. Hence, reconsideration, allowance and passage to issue are respectfully requested.

The invention is set forth in claims of varying scopes of which Claim 1 is illustrative.

1. A method of making links that are not easily identified in a displayed Web document by a user to be clearly recognizable comprising:

displaying the Web document in a browser, the Web document having a plurality of embedded links and the browser including a highlight button for highlighting the plurality of embedded links in the displayed Web document;

enabling the user to assert the highlight button to highlight the plurality of links embedded in the Web document;

parsing the displayed Web page for the plurality of embedded links in response to the user asserting the highlight button;

duplicating the plurality of embedded links found in the displayed Web document in response to parsing the displayed document,

displaying the plurality of duplicated embedded links into a box wherein each link in the box corresponds to a link in the embedded Web page; and

highlighting a particular embedded link in the Web document when a cursor is placed over a duplicated link in the box, the duplicated link corresponding to the particular embedded link.
(Emphasis added.)

Applicants submit that the claims, as presently drafted, are patentable over the applied references.

Boys purports to teach an Internet-capable radio. The Internet-capable radio has a communication port for connecting to the Internet, through a modem, AUS920010875US1

upon user command. The Internet-capable radio also has sound circuitry for rendering audio data packets received over the Internet as analog audio output, and for delivering the audio output to one or more speaker ports. In addition, the Internet-capable radio has a display window for displaying information such as radio stations.

A user can program buttons to access specific Internet radio stations. To do so, the user has to activate a directory button while connected to the Internet. A directory server containing hyper-links is then accessed via a browser. Hyper-links representing different Internet radio stations are then displayed. The user can then scroll through the displayed hyper-links to select and associate a button with the selected radio station.

However, Boys does not teach, show or suggest ***duplicating the plurality of embedded links found in the displayed Web document in response to parsing the displayed document, displaying the plurality of duplicated embedded links into a box wherein each link in the box corresponds to a link in the embedded Web page, and highlighting a particular embedded link in the Web document when a cursor is placed over a duplicated link in the box, the duplicated link corresponding to the particular embedded link*** as presently claimed.

Bates et al. ('482) teach a method of displaying hypertext documents with internal hypertext links differentiated from external hypertext links. In accordance with the teachings of Bates et al. ('482), hypertext links may be categorized into external and internal hypertext links. An external hypertext link links together two different documents, while an internal hypertext link links together two different locations within the same document. The method of Bates et al. ('482) displays external hypertext links and internal hypertext links differently to simplify a user's recognition of the external/internal status of each hypertext link in a document. Further, a user may be informed as to whether the location to which an internal hypertext link points is before or after a particular displayed section of the document.

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But, just as in the case of Boys, Bates et al. ('482) do not teach, show or suggest ***duplicating the plurality of embedded links found in the displayed Web document in response to parsing the displayed document, displaying the plurality of duplicated embedded links into a box wherein each link in the box corresponds to a link in the embedded Web page; and highlighting a particular embedded link in the Web document when a cursor is placed over a duplicated link in the box, the duplicated link corresponding to the particular embedded link*** as presently claimed.

Bates et al. ('226) teach a fast path location and selection of hypertext links. According to the teachings of Gates et al. ('226), embedded links in the document displayed in a browser are displayed in color with no two adjacent hypertext links having the same color. Just as usual, a user using a slider in a scroll bar of the browser can scroll through the displayed Web document. When a hypertext link embedded in the displayed document is within a user configurable-range of the slider, the hypertext link becomes the current or active link. At that point, the slider will take on the color of the hypertext link to provide a visual cue that the hypertext link within the user-configurable range is the current or active link. Further, the title of the link, as indicated by an HTML tag in the Web page, is displayed at a link display. As long as the slider remains the color of the hypertext link within the range of the slider and the link display shows the title of the hypertext link, the user can select the link by just pressing the right button of the mouse.

But Bates et al. ('226) do not teach, show or suggest do not teach, show or suggest ***duplicating the plurality of embedded links found in the displayed Web document in response to parsing the displayed document, displaying the plurality of duplicated embedded links into a box wherein each link in the box corresponds to a link in the embedded Web page; and highlighting a particular embedded link in the Web document when a cursor is placed over a duplicated link in the box, the duplicated link corresponding to the particular embedded link*** as presently claimed.

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Therefore, Claim 1 and its dependent claims are allowable over Bates et al. ('226). The other independent claims (i.e., independent Claims 12, 23 and 34), which all include the emboldened-italicized limitations in the above-reproduced Claim 1, including their dependent claims, are just as well allowable.

Consequently, Applicants once more respectfully request reconsideration, allowance and passage to issue of the pending claims in the Application.

Respectfully Submitted

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